BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1860. NO. 4.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
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Do.	do. 6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do. 12	do....do.....do	25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solici's patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—33-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, *New Journal Building.*
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—153&29.

J. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 29 North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
B. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Lutterloh's Wharf,* WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Ell Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES.
TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
RIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on Monday, the 10th of September. The course of studies in this School is extensive, and thorough instruction given in all branches necessary to prepare students for any class in College, or qualify them for the business pursuits of life. Strict attention will be paid, and persevering efforts madet, o secure the advancement of the students, and give full satisfaction to patrons.
RATE OF TUITION
For Primary Branches of English, per session of 5 mos.,$ 8
Higher Branches, do., Mathematics and French,..... 12
Latin, Greek and Classical Literature,..... 18
Board can be obtained with the Principal, or with other good families, convenient to the School, at $8 per month.
August 10th 1860. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal. 51-7t*

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.
THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 3d of September next.
The Trustees are gratified to inform their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. G. M. Gibbs as Principal of the Institution.
Mr. Gibbs has had several years experience in teaching, and having employed a competent assistant, no efforts will be spared to make the Institution all that parents and guardians could desire. The Trustees, therefore, confidently solicit the patronage of the surrounding community, and all who desire a healthy location and thorough intellectual and moral culture for their sons and wards.
The course of instruction will embrace those branches necessary to qualify for business pursuits, and also for entering any College in the State.
L. C. GRAVES,
J. R. BEAMAN,
WM. C. DRAUGHON,
L. C. HUBBARD, } Trustees.
Clinton, August 8th, 1860. 51-2m

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
C. W. McCLAMMY, JR., PRINCIPAL.
THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.
Terms per session of 20 weeks:
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... $ 9 00
" " Higher " 12 50
" " Languages, ... 15 00
No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further information, address the Principal. L. HIGHSMITH,
Sec. Board Trustees.
Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860 48-3m*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS SCHOOL will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.
TERMS:

Board per Session of 20 weeks,.....	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,.....	20 00
" in Academic "	15 00
" in Primary "	12 00
" in Music on Piano,.....	20 00
" Harp,.....	25 00
" Melodeon,.....	18 00
" Guitar,.....	18 00
" in Painting in Oil Colors,.....	20 00
" " in Water Colors,.....	12 00
Grecian Painting,.....	15 00
Drawing,.....	10 00

Use of Piano $4, Harp $5, Melodeon $3, Guitar $2 50.
One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.
July 17th, 1860. 267-1w—47-tlO

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.
THE next Session will open on the last Thursday in September, and close on the last Thursday in June. For Catalogues containing detailed information address
President Randolph Macon College, Virginia.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tlO

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,....	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,.....	12 50
" in higher English,.....	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee,.....	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.
Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished *Female Education.*
The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those previously established.
For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.
July 12, 1860. 46-3m*

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.
JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49-tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Rewards.

RUNAWAY
FROM MY RESIDENCE IN KINSTON, on the 10th inst., my negro woman TENER, aged 26 years, carrying her youngest child, a boy about 10 months old, named GEORGE. The woman is of medium heighth, quite muscular, and very likely. The child is quite likely. The woman will weigh 140 or 150 lbs.
Her father and mother live down about Wilmington. She will probably endeavor to get there.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for her lodgment in New Hanover county Jail.
DANIEL L. BROCK.
Kinston, Aug. 21, 1860. 299-6t—1-1m

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.
ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860 —36-6m.* Attorney for Claimants.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work simil be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 29th, 1856 39-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
No one remedy is londer called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases OF DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb 16. Druggist & Chemist.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER MY LAND FOR SALE, lying on the West side of Little Pee Dee River, 18 miles from the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. Said tract contains 900 or 1,000 acres, about one hundred and twenty-five of which is under cultivation, and is very good for Corn.—The woodland is very well timbered with Pine, and there is a large body of good Turpentine land adjoining it that has to be sold for a division. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the premises.
MALCOM CLARK.
Pee Dee, Marion District, S. C, Sept. 13, 1860. 3 3t*

FOR SALE.—50,000 PEACH TREES and other *Nursery Stock.* Send for a *Descriptive Catalogue,* giving plain directions for their proper treatment—*gratis.*
WILLIAM PARRY,
September 6, 1860.—2-5t. Cinnaminson, N. J.

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1,000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the county affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings; as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1,000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1,000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1,500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of December, 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.
JAS. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860 2-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Plantation he recently purchased known as the NEWFIELDS PLACE, lying on the Cape Fear River, 27 miles above Wilmington, containing 1,000 acres; three hundred rich river bottom, the balance upland, oak and hickory of very superior quality. The valley is as safe as any land on the river. The uplands, good clay foundation, underlaid with marl of the very best quality and in great abundance, it is considered (and doubtless is) the very best Cotton Plantation on the river. It is in the possession of a Tenent who will show it to any one in my absence. S. LLOYD.
Aug. 30. 1-tIN

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.
Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.
Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville.
The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the month of November next, will be sold publicly.
For further particulars, address
RICHARD W. WARD, Executor,
Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tlNov. Jacksonville, N. C.
☞Tarboro' Mercury copy and send bill as above.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM,
July 19, 1860. Gilopolis P. O., N. C. 47-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition. The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the man of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
August 1st, 1859. JAMES C. COLEMAN. 2-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1860.
Rinaldi & Brother, vs. George W. McMillan. } Attachment levied upon Defendant's interest in the lands of the late Angus McMillan.
IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, George W. McMillan, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a public newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for six consecutive weeks, commanding him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in November next, and plead, answer or replevy, otherwise the conditional judgment of the Justice will be made absolute and final, and the interest of the defendant, in the lands above mentioned, will be sold for the satisfaction of plaintiff's debt.
Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Elizabethtown, the 25th day of August, A. D., 1860.
A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.
Aug. 30—1 6t. [Pr. adv. $5 62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1860.
Mary A. McKeithan, Christian White, and Nancy McMillan, vs. Neill McMillan, George W. McMillan, Griffith J. McMillan, —— Waldron and wife Mary Jane, and John J. McMillan. } Petition for Partition of Land.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McMillan, George W. McMillan, Griffith J. McMillan, and —— Waldron and wife Mary Jane, and John J. McMillan, defendants named in the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	J. M. CLEMENT, of Davie.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

WM. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro', N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE IN ONSLOW.

We are requested to state that there will be a Mass Meeting of the Democracy in Swansboro', on Saturday, the 22d of September.

Speeches may be expected from E. W. Ward, Jno. F. Murrill, James G. Scott, W. D. Humphrey, H. H. Sandlin, Jasper Etheridge, L. W. Humphrey, and others.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy will also be held in Jacksonville, Onslow, the first Monday in October.

Speeches may be expected from Bryan Southerland, J. H. Foy, D. E. Sandlin, E. W. Ward, Jno. Murrill, James G. Scott, Dr. Chas. Duffy, L. W. Humphrey, and others.

☞ It will be seen by the announcements above that our Democratic friends in Onslow are fully alive to the occasion, and are determined that the good old county of Onslow shall poll her full strength for Breckinridge and Lane, and we feel assured that she will do so. She has a noble hearted Democracy and her representatives in both branches of the State Legislature as well as other good and true Democrats are doing, and will do their whole duty. Push on the column.

Where the Stand MUST be Made.

Every day goes to show still more conclusively these two important facts:—First that the stand in favor of the Union on the basis of equality—the only true and possible basis—ought to be made upon Breckinridge and Lane as the only true representatives of that doctrine now in the field; and secondly, that these candidates, and the principles they represent, afford the *only* fair and feasible opportunity for defeating Lincoln. Why, the South cannot and will not rally around gentlemen with the record that attaches to John Bell and Edward Everett. North, these gentlemen have a few followers, but really nothing worth calling a party—nothing like as much of a party as Millard Fillmore had. In truth, neither of them can command the vote in either section that Mr. Fillmore did.

As for Mr. Douglas and his availability, we know how *his* enthusiasm is made to order. How one of his understrappers telegraphed "by authority" to Mr. Forney's Press, two positive falsehoods in one despatch—one that he was "authorized" to say that Senator Clingman was for Mr. Douglas, and would advocate his claims until the day of election. Another was that he was "authorized" to state that the Raleigh *Standard* would take the same course. The Senator within a week after, as he done a week before, avowed himself fairly and fully for Breckinridge and Lane, and he denounced Mr. Douglas' gratuitous threats and menaces to the South, in language suited to the provocation. The *Standard* also promptly repudiated the position assigned it. Thus Douglas thunder is manufactured at the South. At the North, wherever he has been "betrayed" into speaking, the Linolintes have gained votes.

So much for his exaggerated availability. Now for his reliability. We ask attention to the following from the St. Louis Bulletin, a true Democratic sheet. How many Democrats in North Carolina will he be able to carry away from the true representatives of true Democracy? He may try to sell our party at the North. Let it be seen that he cannot sell us at the South. Read and ponder over the following:

From the St. Louis Daily Bulletin, Sept. 10.

Startling Developments.

Judge Douglas' Treachery Exposed—Senator Trumbull on the Stand.

Judge Trumbull, Mr. Douglas' colleague in the Senate of the United States, a gentleman of unquestionable integrity, and unimpeachable veracity, made a speech in Illinois the other day. When he was about to take the stand, Mr. Kirkpatrick, a Breckinridge man, rose and said:

"Judge Trumbull, I desire to ask you a question, for the purpose of information, and I don't wish to interrupt you while speaking; will you permit me to ask it now?"

Judge Trumbull—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Kirkpatrick—"I see from the speech of Judge Kellogg, that at the time of the attempted passage of the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, Mr. Douglas called on Mr. Covode, a Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and requested him to go to you and get you to agree that he, Mr. Douglas, should be returned to the Senate by the Republicans of Illinois, and in consideration thereof, he would fight the Republican battles in 1860. Was this message conveyed to you by Mr. Covode, and if aye, what reply did you make thereto?"

"Judge Trumbull—Mr. Covode has told me since, that he came to me at that time for the purpose of delivering the message, but before mentioning the matter to me, found from my violent denunciations of Judge Douglas, that it was useless to make the proposition to me, and consequently it was not delivered at that time, to me.

"Mr. Kirkpatrick—One more question. Was Judge Douglas, at that time, an applicant for admission to the Republican party, the consideration on the one side being that the Republicans of Illinois should return him to the Senate of the United States, and upon the other that he would fight the Republican battles in 1860?

Judge Trumbull—"I had no intercourse with Judge Douglas at that time, and consequently can only state the reports which came to me through others. It was reported to me, at that time, that such was the fact, and such appeared to be the universal understanding among the Republicans at Washington. I will state another fact: I almost quarreled with some of my best Republican friends in regard to this matter. I was willing to receive Judge Douglas into the Republican party upon probation, but I was not, as these Republican friends were, willing to receive him and place him at the head of our ranks."

From this it will be seen that Senator Trumbull states implicitly that Mr. Douglas did, in 1858, send Mr. Covode, a Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to Judge Trumbull, with the proposition that he (Douglas) would aid the Republicans in the present Presidential canvass, if the Republicans would not prevent his then pending re-election to the Senate; that the proposition was favorably received by a great many Republicans, but was defeated because Senator Trumbull and his friends, though willing to admit Mr. Douglas into the Republican party on probation, were not willing to admit him as a leader. About the same time (the Lecompton Bill being then before Congress) Mr. Douglas (we assert it upon authority which shall be produced if Judge Douglas dare to deny it) sent Hon. Schuyler Colfax, a Republican Congressman, to Frank Blair, at that time representing this district in Congress, to request an interview with him. Mr. Blair thereupon went to see Mr. Douglas at his own house. During that interview Judge Douglas told Mr. Blair that he (Douglas) was as hostile to slavery as Mr. Blair could possibly be; that he sympathized with Blair in his struggle in Missouri, and would aid him in it, if Blair would point out how he could do so; and he then suggested to Mr. Blair the propriety of attempting, with his (Douglas's) assistance, to be elected to the Senate as James S. Green's successor.

Mr. Douglas told Mr. Blair at the same time, that his Kansas-Nebraska policy had been designed from the first, with a view to crush out slavery, by surrounding the slave-holding States with a cordon of non-slaveholding communities. Mr. Douglas so completely satisfied Mr. Blair of his anti-slavery sentiments on this occasion, that the latter gentleman wrote to Mr. Grantz Brown, who was then editing the Missouri Democrat, to abstain from all further attacks upon Mr. Douglas.

Our readers will, some of them, remember that Mr. Blair admitted, some time ago, in a letter, that he had received the message above alluded to; and that he did have the interview with Judge Douglas. But he has refused to disclose what was said and done, because the interview was a somewhat private one, and held in Judge Douglas' house, and he is, therefore, unwilling to say anything about it, without Judge Douglas' consent. Mr. Blair admits that he wrote the letter, above spoken of, to Gratz Brown.

Democrats of Missouri, what say you to this? Can you trust a man who has acted thus treacherously, not only towards the party which has honored him with its most distinguished positions, but to the confiding people of the South, whose favor he courted with unceasing and disgusting assiduity, until he found that the anti-slavery sentiment of the North was beginning to control the nation, and who then sought to betray them into the hands of their bitterest enemies, the Black Republican party.

Mr. Douglas will not dare to deny these charges. They can be established by the testimony of too many credible witnesses. It was but the other day that Anson Burlingame reiterated them in Maine, adding further that Mr. Douglas had, during his late visit to Boston, satisfied him of his present antipathy to the slaveholding States, and to the institution of slavery.

We beg our readers to consider these facts well. They may rely upon the truth of them. Most of them have been charged upon Mr. Douglas again and again, and he has not ventured to deny them.

☞ On Saturday evening we had the pleasure of meeting Col. Walter L. Steele, our friend and co-delegate from this district to the Charleston and Baltimore Convention. Col. Steele is strong in the faith, and will do good service for Breckinridge and Lane. By the way, he thinks that even in the case of any amount of fusion in New York, the chances are strong—too strong—that Abe Lincoln will carry that State. He thinks better of Pennsylvania. The regular Democratic Electoral ticket in that State has a very fine showing. The split so-called straight-out-Douglas ticket will receive little countenance, save from Forney and a few others who have already gone too far over towards the free-soilers to have any influence with the Democrats.—This coincides with our own views.

In the Pee Dee country there is no Douglas split, nor showing of a split. Some little talk has been made in Moore, but that is more talk than cider. Our good old friend, Col. Morrison, is a little sore-headed.

The Douglas managers claim Illinois for the "Little Giant," and that is about all they *do* really claim North. Bell stock is simply a "fancy," with no ascertained, appreciable value. It sort of does to trade around on, but will not do as an investment.

Col. Steele was just from the North, on his way home. He had been in attendance at the Pomological Convention at Philadelphia. Things, apparently, had changed little since we were there.

☞ We understand that during the past week a Philadelphia "Wide Awake" Club, numbering eight or nine hundred, learning that a number of Southern gentlemen were stopping at the Continental Hotel, called a halt in front of that establishment, making infernal and diabolical noises, intermingled with cheers for John Brown and groans for the Southerners.

These Wide Awakes are the drilled police of the Lincoln array—they are actually drilled—taught to march—to go through the manual—to rally at the word, and they make their boasts that they can immediately substitute muskets for their lantern poles. It is about time we had a good deal more organization in North Carolina. There never was such need for it. The conflict is coming. Even submission cannot avert it long.

New York too, dependent as she has been and is upon Southern trade, hardly makes an effort to prevent the collision. They are assured there that in no case will the South resist. That's what makes them rampant. The denunciation of disunionism hurled against the true Democrats, at the South, imparts confidence to the aggressive abolition feeling at the North, until it can no longer be restrained, and, indeed, few seem anxious to restrain it.

In every case North and indeed South, Mr. Douglas and his peculiar friends have opposed any fusion or co-operation for the defeat of Lincoln. We have little to hope for in that way. We must be ready for any and every emergency. We have no confidence in the Dean Richmond New York and Albany Regency, and indeed we are beginning to have less confidence in mere politicians generally, than we used to have.

Four Breckinridge electors in North Carolina have declined. Three of them (Haywood, Keen, and Bouldin) have declared for Douglas, and one (Henry W. Miller) for Bell.—*Washington States and Union, (Douglas' Metropolitan Organ.)*

This is a specimen of Douglas intelligence about North Carolina. Haywood is in the field for Breckinridge and Lane. Dr. Keen is a Douglas elector. We have no such man as Bouldin in North Carolina, and Henry W. Miller is *not* for Bell.

Two out of the *ten* names on our electoral ticket declined, to wit: Messrs. Miller and Keen. Their places were promptly supplied. The old, "war-horse," Hon. Abraham Venable, more than supplies the place left vacant by Mr. Miller's defection, and J. M. Clement, Esq., of Davie, will bear the Democratic banner triumphantly in the sixth district.

☞ Senator Douglas at Norfolk and at Raleigh avowed his readiness to assist even Abe Lincoln, should the latter be elected President, in crushing out any resistance on the part of a State.

Nine years ago this very week, Hershell V. Johnson, the Vice Presidential nominee on the Douglas ticket, wrote a letter in reply to an invitation to attend a barbecue in the State of Georgia, and in that letter he stated distinctly that the issue was on "the right of a State to secede from the Union, and the co-relative absence of any right on the part of the federal government to force such a State back into the Union." "The issue," said Mr. Johnson, "cannot be evaded by the senseless clamor of Union." The right of secession must be maintained." And yet we now find Mr. Johnson and his friends on the side of coercion!

REVENUES OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—The *Cuban Messenger*, of the 30th August, copying from the official paper, supplies us with a full report of all the money collected during 1859 by the government, which forms the regular revenue of the Island. The sum total is $19,202,087 96½, in the following order:

Taxes and imposts	$3,739,878 65½
Custom Houses	11,550,043 34½
Interdicted income	1,068,789 68
Lottery	2,167,579 00
State property	181,486 76½
Accidental income	419,743 96½
Sundries	74,565 54½
Total	$19,202,086 96½

The amounts collected in 1858 under the same heads were in all $18,293,264 68, thus making a difference of $908,822 28½ in favor of 1859.

The Havana Treasury department collected in '59 out of the gross amount $13,099,682 74¾. The remaining $6,102,404 21¾ were collected in the other parts of the Island, thus showing that Havana and its jurisdiction alone, yields nearly two-thirds of the whole amount of Revenues.

Cuba pays *some* taxes.

THE COMMERCE OF HAVANA.—During the six months from 1st Nov., 1859, to 30th April, 1860, the number of arrivals at the port of Havana (exclusive of Cuban coasters) was 1230, with an aggregate tonnage of 320,273. Of these vessels 587, with a tonnage of 160,503, were from North American ports; 201 vessels, measuring 49,911 tons, were from Spanish ports; 148 vessels of 44,965 tons were from British ports, and the balance from all sorts of ports. It will be seen that the tonnage of the American vessels entering the port of Havana is precisely one half of the aggregate, or equal to the tonnage of the vessels of all other nations.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—We have just received the September number of the above periodical. The illustration is a finely engraved likeness of Gen. Joseph Lane, by Buttre, of New York, after a photograph by McCleese, of Washington, D. C. The first article is the address delivered before the two societies of the University, on the 6th June, 1860, by John Pool, Esq. It is, no doubt, a fine effort, at least, it was so spoken of at the time of its delivery. This is followed by the usual variety of tale, poem and essay. The number is quite a good one.

Our Table.

Through Mr. Kelly, we have received from Messrs. Derby & Jackson, 498 Broadway, New York, "The Household of Bouverie; or, the Elixir of Gold. A Romance, by a Southern Lady." In two volumes, neatly bound and well printed.

Also from the same, "Jack Hopeton; or, the Adventures of a Georgian. By Wm. W. Turner, of Putnam Co., Georgia." Apparently a readable, amusing book. For sale at Kelley's Book Store.

AND AGAIN.—Mr. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for Vice President, addressed a large meeting of his friends at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, the 15th inst. The meeting adopted a resolution denouncing any "fusion" with the Breckinridge men.

This has been the course of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Johnson throughout, as it was the course of the friends of Mr. Douglas in the nominating convention. Their motto is rule or ruin. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Johnson well knew that the only effect of any serious division among the Democrats of Virginia or North Carolina would be to give those States to Mr. Bell, and yet they stir up these divisions. They know that a failure of the two wings of the party in Pennsylvania to co-operate—*not* fuse, but simply to co-operate, must give *that* State to Lincoln. The same is true of New York. In the face of this fact, these gentlemen oppose any joint action, following out the idea and line of policy indicated by Mr. Douglas' reply to a gentleman from Jersey, who pointed out to him the inevitable result of this failure to unite. "It will give the State to Lincoln" said the gentleman; "*Then let it*" said Mr. Douglas, "it will give us [the Douglas men] the organization in '64." This is the kind of patriotism which animates this faction. Upon their shoulders must rest the responsibility of any untoward events or consequences which may arise.

AT LAST.—The pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last. *General* Walker was a frail enough pitcher, Heaven knows, but he tempted fate frequently, and apparently with impunity. He has tried it one time too often. The pitcher has gone to the well the last time. Walker has been captured and sentenced to be shot. No doubt the parties into whose hands he has fallen, will execute the sentence pronounced upon him, if they have not already done so. We may regret Walker's fate. Can we blame the people of Honduras, whose soil he invaded?

And for the character and peace of this country it is better that Walkerism should be put an end to, even if that had to be done by the removal of its leader. It was but a fatal trap for young men—a foolish deceit—a make-believe, an *ignis fatuus*, and none the less a deceit because Walker himself was one of its victims. We would say no harsh word of the departed. May he rest well on that foreign shore, to which a misguided ambition carried him.

Mineral Spring.

Some five miles North from Wilmington, on the plantation of Mr. Thos. Williams, there is a spring of water possessing some peculiar properties, and having an unmistakeable odor of sulphur. Experience has proved the healthfulness of this water. During Professor Emmons' recent visit to this place, his attention was called to this spring and the result of his observation and examination will be seen by the following note addressed to Hon. Wm. S. Ashe:

RALEIGH, Monday Evening, 17th Sept.

MY DEAR SIR:—I visited Mr. Williams' Spring, and, in my opinion, it is a valuable water. It is clearly a sulphur water, containing *sulphur*, *iron*, *lime* and *magnesia*; and besides it may be bottled, as the water you sent me contains sulphur still, and remains perfectly limpid, though in a small bottle there is a slight sediment. This bottle, however, has been opened, and not well corked.

Yours truly, E. EMMONS.
State Geologist.

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

Taking a Horn.

Sometimes—we say it cautiously and with all due qualifications—but sometimes a horn *may* be taken with results rather agreeable than otherwise, provided, nevertheless, notwithstanding, said horn be taken in moderation, with a due sense of responsibility, and a proper appreciation and selection of "the sperits." *Of course* we mean that the said horn should be taken as a medicine—*strictly—very* strictly!

But that is not the kind of horn that we were thinking of when we commenced. All our preceding remarks are merely prefatory. What we mean to dwell upon now, is not exactly a ram's horn either—nor the "'orn of the 'unter," nor buck-horn, nor Cape Horn, but it is a French horn, in the hands of a beginner. That is a kind of horn that no man can take silently, and surely "man's inhumanity to man" has not reached the point of being willing to "double" it. The abortive efforts that the poor horn makes to draw its breath—the way it snuffles, and guggles, and groans, is painful to any man of benevolent impulses. And then to be conscious that there is a man behind it, with cheeks puffed out, eyes fixed on the end of his nose or thereabouts, and his lungs strained to their utmost tension to supply the steam for that brazen engine of sound. It makes us think of Alladin and the wonderful lamp, which wonderful lamp had attached to it a genie, as slave, bound to obey orders. We almost fancy that the brass tube aforesaid has a slave who is bound to keep blowing through it until he blows himself all away—save and except his "gallusses." *They* will remain for his ghost to *hang on to*—to commit imaginary suicide, and do other ghostly and excentric things.

Music hath charms, and Shakspeare elsewhere says something derogatory to the character of any man that can neither play the fiddle nor appreciate the melody of the kettle-drum. No doubt Shakspeare was right.—The cultivation of music ought to be encouraged, but also regulated. It may be all right enough for A. to set his own teeth on edge by torturing his own fiddle, but then it may not be quite so right for him to set B.'s grinders also. As with the other kind of horn—that with which we commenced our remarks, a little, mildly and medicinally taken, without any smiling or boisterous mirth may not do any serious harm, but beyond that limit it will play the very deuce. So with the French horn. When the amateur runs indulgence into dissipation, he and his neighbors will be apt to suffer from an over-dose of French horn.

The People in Motion.

We notice that Breckinridge and Lane Mass Meetings are to be held this week at Stantonsburg, Wilson county, on the 19th, and at Enfield, Halifax county, on the 20th inst. Also, that a great Mass Meeting is to be held at Salisbury on the 4th October. Meetings have also been called in Robeson and other counties.—Hon. Warren Winslow, Hon. S. J Person, Allmand McKoy, Esq., and other distinguished gentlemen, have been addressing the people of Cumberland and Harnett. The Robeson meeting will be held at Lumberton on the 24th instant.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Wayne had a fine meeting and pole raising at Goldsboro' on Saturday last. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Thomas Ruffin, E. A. Thompson, Esq., Wm. Robinson, Esq., of the *Rough Notes* and Thos. Loring, Esq., of the *Tribune*.

A Breckinridge and Lane club was organized and the meeting adjourned determined to do good work in the good cause.

CORN ON MASONBORO'.—On Tuesday Messrs. S. N. Cannon and Wm. Turley measured for Dr. Wm. A. Berry, an acre of ground on Masonboro', intended for competition at the first fair of the New Hanover County Agricultural Society, and also the corn grown on said acre, and find that the corn measures fifty-seven and three-quarter bushels.

We think the conditions were that the acre entered for competition must be upland which had not previously produced over a limited amount, say ten or fifteen bushels.

THE WILSON LEDGER.—Joseph H. Foy, Esq., has disposed of the above paper to E. Prentiss Tucke, Esq., by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Mr. Foy designs devoting himself to the study and practice of the law. His successor, Mr. Tucke, is a sterling Breckinridge Democrat. We wish all concerned the utmost success.

"THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.—Through Mr. Kelley, we have, from Messrs. T. B. Peterson and Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, "The Mother-in-Law, a Tale of Domestic Life, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth," printed uniform with the other volumes of the complete works of Mrs. Southworth, issued by the Messrs. Peterson. Mrs. Southworth's style is well known. Although far from faultless, it is generally readable and her books therefore sell.

From the same, we have "Mary Stuart Queen of Scots. An Historical Romance of the Sixteenth Century. By George W. M. Reynolds."

The peculiarity of the times in which she lived, her own strange career, with its tragical close, coupled with her reputation for beauty and more than suspicion of inconstancy, have cast around the history of this half-Guise, half-Stewart Queen, a halo of romance for which otherwise it would be difficult to account. No doubt there were many women of her time as beautiful, as accomplished, more able, and, it is to be hoped, *at least* as virtuous. But Mary came, with all the artificial refinements of the French Court, to reign over a rugged and semi-barbarous kingdom, whose wild chieftains or ferocious barons would be as apt to despise as appreciate the graces which gave to her her greatest charm in continental circles. A French Catholic, she encountered the stern iconoclastic spirit of the early Scottish reformers. Even the little admiration she *did* receive, was fatal to her as to the persons who professed it. Possibly she may have joined in the plots to dethrone Elizabeth in her own favor, for Mary was equally near to the founder of the Tudor family, Henry the Seventh of England, as Elizabeth, both being grand-children, Mary by the female line however. Most likely she knew of the blowing up of Darnley her husband, who was a weak, mean, contemptible creature, and Mary was rendered desperate. She sinned and was sinned against, but Elizabeth acted like the tiger she was when she put her to death, or even imprisoned her.

Well, in mailed barons, fierce bandits and hardly less fierce or more amiable reformers, wiley Italians, intriguing politicians, all grouped around a pretty, faithless, but none the less bewitching woman, the novelist has plenty of material for an exciting story. Mr. Reynolds generally goes on that order.

☞ The population of Washington City appears by the census of 1860, to be 61,400, of whom only 1,814 are slaves. The whole District of Columbia has a population of 75,365, of whom 2,113 are slaves. The truth is that such is the anti-slavery tone of the northern visitors to the Federal Capital, that slave property is wholly insecure there, and there are only a few domestic servants, either belonging to all families resident there, or brought on by Southern Congressmen, who may have their families with them.

Minutes of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, held at Washington, N. C., April, 1860. Wilmington, N. C.: Fulton & Price, Steam Printers, 1860.

We are indebted to Dr. Will. Geo. Thomas, the Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, for a pamphlet of 26 pages, of which the above is the title. It sets for the sayings and doings, progress and position of the members of the medical profession in this State, or, at least, of a large number of them, and is therefore interesting to the profession generally.

☞ The Republicans held a grand pow wow at Chad's Ford, Delaware County, Penna., on Tuesday last. There is said to have been in the neighborhood of twenty thousand persons present. Among the speakers we notice the name of *Honest* John Hickman, that *good* Democrat, who so distinguished himself in the contests for the Speakership by his denunciations of the President. Also, Dr. Elder, the Free Soiler one of the Free Soil Editors of Mr. Forney's Press. How soon the cloven foot is shown.

SEWARD'S OPINION.—At a meeting held at Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 7th instant, Mr. Seward used this language: "The man that could not be elected was Mr. Douglas.—Every vote for him in the North counts for Mr. Breckinridge, and in the South it counts for Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Bell."

Seward was right there. Every Douglas vote at the South counts for Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Bell.

BULL FROGS.—A man at Williamston, Mass., has a large lot of fine fat bull frogs that he intends to exhibit at some fair in that State. Some old fellows that he has been fattening for several years are quite large, weighing about 40 pounds. They are got up for a foreign market. By the way, the hind-quarters of a bull-frog are just a little the nicest eating that you can get hold of. The hinder parts of one of the 40 pounders would be equal to a big turkey gobbler.

BAD HANDS TO COUNT.—The Douglas-Bell opposition in this State are harping upon a Breckinridge and Lane flag at Charlotte, which they say is a disunion flag, because it has just 15 stars, precisely the number of the Southern States. They give two stars too many. The flag has thirteen stars, the number of the thirteen *original* States. So the Democratic papers in Charlotte distinctly state.

LARGE SALE OF GUANO.—On Friday last Messrs. W. H. McRary & Co. sold 160 tons of Peruvian Guano, coming to about $9,500. This is a large sale for Wilmington, and we mention it merely to show the farmers in this State that they can be supplied in this town, thereby encouraging importation. Our market is generally well supplied with nearly all descriptions.

A PAIR OF PEARS.—We have, from Mr. Gafford, two of the nicest pears that we have seen for many a long day. They were grown upon his place near Wilmington, and are hard to beat. Why are good species of pears not more generally cultivated?

☞ The population of New Hampshire appears to have been nearly stationary during the last ten years, showing an increase of only 4,000 during that time.—The rural towns fall off, and the manufacturing places gain.

CONSERVATIVE (?) NEW YORK.—The President of the New York Chamber of Commerce presided at the great Lincoln demonstration, held last week at the Cooper Institute! His name is PELATIAH PERIT, of the house of GOODHUE & Co.

The following is the letter in which Mr. Breckinridge was informed that he was nominated for the Presidency, by the Richmond Convention:

RICHMOND, VA., June 26, 1860.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge:

SIR:—As President of the Richmond Democratic Convention, I have the very sincere satisfaction of informing you that you have been *unanimously* nominated by said Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, at the next election, and respectfully to request your acceptance thereof.

I shall leave for my home, at Greensborough, Green County, Alabama, early in the morning, where I shall be pleased to receive your reply. With high respect and consideration.

Your obedient servant, JOHN ERWIN.

THE REPLY.

"LEXINGTON, July 26, 1860.

"DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 28th ult., containing official intimation of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic Convention assembled at Richmond, I have to say that I accept the nomination, and shall strive to merit the confidence implied by the action of the Convention.

"I trust that a full discussion of the principles which will result in establishing the Constitution and Union of the States upon immovable foundations. With good wishes, I am your friend, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

"Hon. JOHN ERWIN, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM TRUXILLO.

DEFEAT OF WALKER'S FORCES:

WALKER CONDEMNED TO BE SHOT!

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19th, 1860.

Later dates from Truxillo state that Walker's forces have been captured. Walker had been sentenced to be shot. His men to be liberated.

There was a great storm on the gulf coast of Louisiana and Mississippi on Saturday last. Vessels and steamers were blown ashore. Biloxi on the coast of Mississippi was destroyed, and immense damage experienced at other points.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14th, 1860.

The Steamship Asia, has arrived with Liverpool dates via Queenstown to the 2d instant.

Garibaldi's whole army had reached the main land. He had left Calabria, destination unknown.

Naples was quiet. The King remains. One hundred and sixty-seven of the Syrian murderers have been executed—principally police and first families.

The weather was improving.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2d, 1860.

Cotton closed steady. Breadstuffs steady, except Wheat, which was firm. Sugar dull and all qualities have slightly declined. Rice is firm and active at an advance of 6d. on the sales of the week. Rosin firm and lower qualities have improved 7d. a 1s. All qualities of Turpentine have slightly advanced. Spirits Turpentine 31 a 31s. 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 2nd, 1860.

Wheat has a declining tendency—buyers demanding a reduction. Coffee firm and buoyant at an advance of 5d. a 1s. Consols closed at 93¼ a 93⅜.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 15, 1860.

The steamship *Melita*, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., arrived off Cape Race last evening. Her news is unimportant.

Sardinia was about to interfere in the affairs of Naples.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales of past two days reached 21,000 bales. The market continued generally unchanged.

The weather continued to be favorable for the crops.

Flour has declined 1s., Wheat 3d. a 4d., and Corn 6d. Rosin closed firm at an advance; lower qualities have improved most: Quotations 4s. 10d. Turpentine is firm, and all qualities have advanced. Spirits Turtine 31s. 6d. a 32s. Rice quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 1860.

Sugar is firm, and partially advanced 6d.

Rice is buoyant.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP JURA.

QUEBEC, C. E., Sept. 18, 1860.

The steamship Jura, from Liverpool, has arrived with dates to the 7th instant, received *via* Londonderry, Ireland.

Garibaldi, with a considerable force, was at Salerno, and expected at Naples immediately. [Salerno is 30 miles from Naples.—EDS. JOURNAL.] The King of Naples had placed all his effects on board a Spanish ship, and was about leaving for Gaeta.

Eight Sardinian frigates and two regiments were in the Bay of Naples.

Sardinia had placed twenty thousand men on the Roman frontier.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7th, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for the week of 92,000 bales—the market closing buoyant at full rates. Middling Orleans 6¼d.; Middling Uplands 5 15-16d. Stock 1,022,000 bales, of which 855,000 are American. The lower qualities have improved most.

Flour—All qualities have slightly declined.

Wheat is dull and declined 4d.

Corn is quiet at a decline of 6d.

Consols 93⅛ a 93¼.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 19th, 1860.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool via Queenstown, with dates to the 9th inst. arrived off Cape Race yesterday evening.

The King has left Naples for Gaeta, and will probably fly to Madrid.

Garibaldi was to have entered Naples on the 8th.

There was an insurrection at Pesaro. The insurgents have defeated the Papal troops.

Sardinia would not allow Lamoriciere to pass the Roman frontier.

A battle between the Garibaldians and the Neapolitan forces is imminent.

The crops of England are better than anticipated.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9th, 1860.

Cotton closed firm—with an average business doing. Breadstuffs paralyzed. Flour has declined 2 a 3s. on the week's sales. Wheat 9d.; and Corn 1s. 6d. The Rosin market is unsettled and excited—quotations 4s. 9d. a 5s. 3d. on the spot, and 5s. to arrive.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 31s. a 32s., closing at 32s. 3d.

Rice dull at a decline of 6d.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, September 19, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton steady. Flour has declined 10 cents; Southern $5 80 a $6 10. Wheat has declined 1 a 2 cents Corn dull; mixed 65¾ a 67; white 73 cents. Spirits Turpentine 40 a 41 cents. Rosin steady at $1 35 a $1 40. Rice firm.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.—*New Haven, Sept.* 12.—Ralph J. Ingersoll and Thomas H. Seymour were to-day nominated electors at large, and with district electors were instructed to vote first for Mr. Breckinridge if they can elect him, and if not to vote for any national man to defeat Mr. Lincoln.

MORE RECRUITS FOR WALKER.—*New Orleans*, Sept. 12.—A party of fifty volunteers are preparing to leave here to join Walker.

Telegraph Suit.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Before referees a suit has been brought by F. O. J. Smith against Professor Morse to recover five-sixteenths of the amount of money received by Professor Morse from the different governments of Europe for the invention of the telegraph. The parties have been connected together in the telegraph business for some twenty years, and some time since a settlement was had between them, when Mr. Smith received $300,000, and two matters in dispute were left open for suit or reference, of which this is one. The hearing is not finished. The referees are Judges Sprague and Upham and Geo. S. Hillard.

Political Row in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The Bell and Everett meeting, held here last night in the First Congressional District, was interrupted by Republican clubs, who marched through the crowd. A fight ensued, and stones and pistols were freely used.

The meeting was finally dispersed and nine rioters were arrested. No one was seriously injured so far as known. It is supposed that the affair was in retaliation for the disturbance created by parties cheering for Bell and Everett at the Republican serenade, given on Wednesday evening, to Hon. Mr. Sherman.

GOOD NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The following interesting and cheering despatch has arrived by the pony express:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22, 1860.

We will carry this State by a decisive majority. The Democracy are rallying around our banner from San Diego to Lake view. The contest will be warm, but there is no doubt of the result. The defection in our party is confined to the leaders, and entirely touches the masses.

Very truly, yours, WM. M. GWIN.

Hon. I. I. STEVENS, Chairman, &c.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, Sept. 18, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: A respectable and enthusiastic number of the good and true Democrats of Duplin, assembled here on the 15th inst., for the purpose of raising a Pole, which is nearly 90 feet long, and a Banner, with the inscription of "Breckinridge and Lane," and the patriotic sentiment, "The Constitution and the Equality of the States; These are the Symbols of Everlasting Union."

About 12 o'clock it was announced that everything was in readiness for raising the Pole and Flag, and in the course of fifteen minutes, everything and everybody were all "O. K."—(Oregon and Kentucky.) After which, Col. J. J. Whitehead *filled* the door of the Court House, and stated therefrom, that a "Breckinridge and Lane Association" for the county of Duplin, was proposed to be formed, and also gave an invitation to all friendly to the "Breck and Lane Ticket," and the people generally, to come in and participate in the deliberations of the meeting. Whereupon, the crowd flocked into the Court House, when, on motion of John D. Stanford, James Dickson, Esq., was called to the Chair and J. R. Ezzell requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, Maj. Owen R. Kenan, John D. Stanford and Stephen M. Grady, Esqs., were appointed a committee to report permanent officers for the Association; during their absence, the large audience listened with patience and pleasure to the stirring speeches of Messrs. Allen and Stanford, who were called upon to entertain them.

The committee on permanent officers reported the following:

For President—James Dickson, Esq.

For Vice Presidents—Zach. Smith, Jr., Wm. R. Ward, J. R. Ezzell, Isaac B. Kelly, and D. K. Kornegay, Esqs.

For Secretaries—Dr. C. H. Harris and John D. Southerland.

On motion, the President, or any two of the Vice Presidents, shall have power to call a meeting of the Association.

On motion, it was ordered, that the proceedings be published in the Wilmington *Journal*, and that the other Democratic papers in the State be requested to copy.

JAMES DICKSON, Ch'n.

J. R. EZZELL, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

HOLLY SHELTER, Sept. 15th, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: It is not an uncommon thing during an electioneering campaign for the Opposition to relinquish all honorable means, and resort to stratagems of various kinds for the purpose of carrying out their plans.

This year they have been more busily engaged than common, in manufacturing schemes to defeat the Democratic party. In this they have met with a signal failure. They are determined however, to win back in November the laurels which they lost in August last.

After using the greatest exertions, they, almost entire, alone, have succeeded in getting up a Douglas ticket in this State, hoping thereby to withdraw enough votes from Breckinridge and Lane, to give the State to Bell and Everett.

This is what they are endeavoring to do, and no doubt they think to succeed, but the thing will not work. The Democracy of North Carolina are too used to this sort of stuff to be so easily caught. They expect to gain something by this move themselves, inasmuch as it is likely that a good many Bell men will go over to Douglas.

At any rate we do not believe that many Democrats will desert their own flag to fight under that of Douglas and Johnson. When they remember that Douglas during his Senatorial career was supported by Horace Greely, Wilson, and other notorious Abolitionists of the North, they will not feel much like supporting the "little Giant," unless they wish to adopt the platform of Abe Lincoln.

Douglas has been so successful among the "Irrepressibles" at the North, that he now thinks to engraft his damnable heresy of "Squatter Sovereignty" amongst the people of the South. He may to some extent do this in other States, but the thing will not pay in North Carolina.

We intend to eat our own "*clams*," and vote our own *ticket*.

Yours respectfully, J. M. B.

For the Journal.

MESS

POSTPONED.—The sale of Merchandize advertised on the 1st page of this paper, to take place at Lillington on the 4th October, by Jas. P. Moore, Esq., has been postponed to the 11th of October next.

An Interesting Document.

Highly Inflammatory Disunion Letter of Gov. Johnson—The Douglas Candidate for the Vice-Presidency Denounces "Our Northern Oppressors," and Ridicules the "Senseless Clamor of Union!"—Proclaims the Right of Secession the Only Hope of the South! and declares that those who deny it, as Douglas does, Falsify History!

The announcement by Mr. Douglas at Petersburg and Norfolk that he would treat those who attempt to dissolve the Union on account of the election of Lincoln as Jackson treated the Nullifiers in 1832, has induced some of the Georgia newspapers to republish the following letter addressed by the Hon. Herschell V. Johnson, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas ticket, to a committee of gentlemen of Augusta, Georgia, in the year 1851. It will be seen that Gov. Johnson handles without gloves those who, like Mr. Douglas maintain that the right of secession is merely a right of revolution. Can the ticket with such a head and tail mislead a sufficient number of the Democracy of the South to give a single State to the Opposition?

We commend this letter to the supporters of Mr. Douglas who are charging the friends of Mr. Breckinridge as disunionists:

LETTER FROM GOV. JOHNSON.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Aug. 30, 1851.

Gentlemen: I thank you for your kind and pressing invitation to a barbecue, to be given to Col. Rob't McMillen, the Southern Rights candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, on the first Tuesday in September next. But official engagements forbid me the pleasure of its acceptance. Morgan court will be in session at that time.

My personal acquaintance with Col. McMillen is limited, but I know him by reputation as a gentleman of high moral worth, brilliant talents, and sound republican principles. Such men I am pleased to honor, and sincerely trust the great cause whose banner he bears by the united voice of the Southern Rights party of his district, may be triumphant.

The contest in which the people of Georgia, in common with her sister slaveholding States, are engaged, is one of vital importance. It involves the destiny of the South, and the federative character of our system of government. It is waged upon the right of a State peaceably to secede from the Union. The Gubnatorial candidate of the Southern Rights party maintains the affirmative, and the candidate of the submission party the negative of this great question. The one, that the right necessarily results from the reserved sovereignty of the States and the nature of the confederacy, and the other that it exists only as a right of revolution. The former insists that the general government has no right to coerce a seceding State; and the latter that such seceding State must depend for the maintenance of its position "upon the stout hearts and strong arms of a free people." The one unhesitatingly and boldly avows that if a Southern State were to secede, he would not obey a requisition by the federal government made upon him as the executive of Georgia, for troops to force her back into the Union; and the other declares he "would convene the Legislature of the State, and recommend them to call a convention of the people" to instruct him in an emergency in which the impulses of the true Southern heart should be a sufficient guide. *The great issue, then, I repeat, is the right of a State to secede from the Union,* and the correlative absence of any right, on the part of the Federal Government to force such a State back into the Union. *It cannot be evaded by* THE SENSELESS CLAMOR OF UNION! THIS GLORIOUS UNION! The integrity of the Union is not assailed by the Southern Rights party in Georgia. *Its true friends are those who insist upon maintaining the rights resulting from the sovereignty of the States. Its real enemies* are those who, from behind it, as a "masked battery," *level their destructive artillery against its strongest outposts, by counseling submission to aggression,* INJUSTICE *and* ROBBERY, *because,* LIKE "A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING," they *come under the* HYPOCRITICAL GARB OF COMPROMISE. Then let a vigilant people look well to the true and only issue involved in the pending campaign—*the right of a State peaceably to secede from the Union.*

I would not, if time and space justified, enter into an argument in favor of the affirmative of this issue. I believe it is understood by the people. It has been a cardinal tenet of the Republican creed from 1798 down to the present day, maintained by Jefferson and Madison and Macon, Lowndes and Troup, and all the distinguished statesmen of that school, who properly understood the theory of our Government, and whose heart beat responsively to the great American sentiment which is at once the parent and the soul of Constitutional liberty. Argument is not needed to elucidate or enforce it. *If the people, shaking off the trammels of party, and spurning the* TIMID COUNSELS OF TEMPORIZING SUBMISSIONISTS AND SELFISH TRADESMEN IN THE GREAT MART OF POLITICAL BARTERING, *and obey the* HONEST IMPULSES OF TRUE SOUTHERN SENTIMENT, *they will require no argument to array them on the side of truth,* THEIR HEARTHSTONES AND THE CONSTITUTION.

To detract from the importance of the issue in public estimation, it is insisted that it is *a mere abstraction*—that it will be time enough for Georgia to determine it, when she shall be called upon to exercise the right of secession. *This is but one of the hundred subterfuges of those who mun the "masked battery." The issue is not. It has not been made by the State of Georgia, nor by the Southern States. It has been forced upon us by Federal aggressions.* It has been distinctly tendered by high authority. It was tendered by Henry Clay in his great speech upon "the compromise bills."—He said "if resistance is attempted by any State, or by the people of any State, he will lift his voice, his heart and his arm in the support of the common authority of this government." Through Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, it has been tendered by the ROTTEN DYNASTY OF THE FILLMORE ADMINISTRATION. For he has distinctly proclaimed the policy of the Cabinet to be coercion, if any State should attempt secession. This issue, then, is upon us. Shall we not meet it? *Shall we ingloriously shrink from its decision?* It is true, that to past aggressions, Georgia has determined to offer no resistance. But the right to resist and to resist peaceably, without the terror of federal bayonets, she cannot yield; and *now* she is called upon to make the decision. *Let her meet it with firmness and unanimity.*

Whoever observes the signs of the times cannot fail to see that the RIGHT OF SECESSION *will probably at no distant day,* ASSUME THE FORM AND MAGNITUDE OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE. The South is in a permanent minority in our Federal Legislature. The tone of Northern fanaticism abates not in its frenzy and insolence. It presses on rapidly to the consummation of its diabolical designs. And what check has the South upon its progress? Have we any under the established rules of parliamentary law? Can we expect any justice at the hands of the present Free-Soil Executive and his Cabinet? Can we effect anything by argument and appeals to the reason of our NORTHERN OPPRESSORS? CAN WE OBTAIN SHELTER UNDER THE BROAD SHELTER OF THE CONSTITUTION? NO! *All these are important as pack-thread to restrain an* IRRESPONSIBLE AND FANATICAL MAJORITY. What, then, are we to do? I say, let us bear to the last point of endurance, but let us never proclaim, through the ballot-box, that we *have no right to secede,* and that if we do secede we are to be regarded as *insurgents and revolutionists.* It never, never can be true, that our fore-fathers, in the struggle of '76, fought only to achieve that which is the right of serfs—*the right of revolution.* They had that under the British crown.—But they struggled for more—for colonial sovereignty—and they won it.

Did they turn round immediately and surrender all they had battled for into the power of an elective consolidation? Never, never. Those who maintain such a position, falsify all the history of our revolution, and bring dishonor upon the master spirits of its thrilling and eventful scenes. *The right of secession must be maintained. It is the last, the only hope of the South.* Let us maintain it with unanimity, and we can hold in check the spirit of abolition and consolidation. But if we yield it, the whole theory of our federative system is changed, and we are in the power of those whose mercy is like that of the wolf to the lamb. If we yield it, we not only proclaim in advance, that we will submit to usurpation and aggression, but we do worse, *we admit that we have no right to resist.* AND THAT IS POLITICAL VASSALAGE. With sentiments of high regard,

I am, gentlemen, your obd't serv't

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

To Messrs. Robt. A. White, Turner Clanton, T. W. Fleming, Committee.

SAND FOR HORSES' BEDS.—Mr. Small, of Dundalk, a veterinary surgeon of considerable experience, states in the Southern Homestead, that sand is not only an excellent substitute for straw for horses' beds, but superior to straw, as sand does not heat, and saves the hoofs of horses. He states that sand is exclusively used for horses' beds in his repository.

Interesting and Important Correspondence—Views of President Buchanan on the Territorial Question.

The advocates of the dogma advanced by Mr. Douglas in regard to what is called squatter sovereignty, continually insist that their view of the question was endorsed by Mr. Buchanan in his letter of acceptance, that this letter was an authoritative exposition of the meaning of the Cincinnati platform, and that consequently the democratic party is pledged to maintain this dogma as an article of democratic faith. We have repeatedly shown that Mr. Buchanan's language, in the case alluded to, cannot possibly be construed to endorse the squatter-sovereignty doctrine, and we have shown how Mr. Douglas himself acquiesced in the expressions of the President in his Inaugural where this doctrine was very distinctly denied. It is capable of being also shown that Mr. Buchanan was expressly against the new Douglas dogma years previous to his nomination in 1856, thus negativing still more emphatically the allegation that his letter of acceptance was meant to endorse the opposite view. This interesting fact, indeed, entirely disposes of the pretence that Mr. Buchanan ever endorsed "squatter sovereignty," and is established in the following important correspondence:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: You have for many years been known as the confidential friend of the President. Will you be so kind as to inform me whether or not you ever received a letter from him denying the right of the legislatures of the Territories to exclude slavery, &c.?

Your friend, D. RATCLIFFE.

JNO. A. PARKER, Esq., Washington, D. C.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
Washington, Sept. 11, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of this day is received, and I hasten to respond.

It is true that, soon after Mr. Buchanan's vote in 1836 for the suppression of incendiary documents through the Post Office, a correspondence was commenced by me with him, which was continued from that day to the present, with an interregnum of some two years. During that whole period I believe I enjoyed his full confidence on all subjects connected with public affairs.

Many letters have passed between the President and myself in relation to public men and measures, which can never reach the public eye—the private seal can never be broken; others have been written and used for the public good; of the latter I am at liberty to speak. In 1850 a dark and threatening cloud was seen and felt by every true friend of the country. It was during the pendency of what was called the "compromise measures," that a distinguished Senator of my ever loved State called on me to obtain from Mr. Buchanan *his views* and opinions on the subject of the "rights and powers of the Territorial legislatures on the subject of slavery." (His opinions in relation to the powers of *Congress* had been fully and freely given in his letter to the "Harvest Home," in 1847, and were well known, and I take occasion to say that he was the *first* Northern man, of any party, who ever denied the right of Congress to exclude slavery in the Territories—the very first.) But the right of the Territorial legislature was still a mooted question.

Mr. Buchanan, in the most emphatic manner at that early day, *did deny* that right to the territorial legislature, and said "*he did not see how creatures of Congress could exercise powers which were denied to the creator.*

That letter was placed in the hands of the Senator, already alluded to, and I know performed its mission.

I ask here to say, that while I am not a volunteer in this matter, but under the motto which I have ever, and hope shall ever fight, of

"*Verite Sans Peur!*"

I cannot withhold my testimony to the consistency of the President on the great question which unhappily divides the democratic party. Yours, truly,

JOHN A PARKER,

D. RATCLIFFE, Esq., Washington, D. C.

Washington Constitution.

A man in stopping his paper wrote: "i thing fokes doant ort spent thare munny on papers, my father never did and every boddy sed he wos the smartest man in the kountree, and had get the intellygentist famely of bouys that ever dug taters."—*Exchange.*

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO WILMINGTON?

OUR friends in the country will be visiting Wilmington during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of selecting Clothing for every day and Sunday wear. And in more than one instance, a wedding suit will be wanted. We unhesitatingly give it as our opinion, and advise the readers of the *Journal* accordingly, that they will find the most desirable stock—the best made—the most approved cut, and, in short, the most desirable Clothing of all qualities—from the finest to the coarsest—at BALDWIN'S Mammoth Clothing House, 38 Market st. Mr. B. directs and superintends the making of all the Clothing he offers, and guarantees every garment perfect. This is one of our best Southern houses, and deserves the patronage of our people.

In addition to outer wear, we noticed the largest assortment of Under Garments we have ever seen in a Southern house, and the prices were certainly reasonable.

The extensive assortment of Trunks for Ladies and Gentlemen is very attractive, and we are informed from a very reliable source, that BALDWIN sells Trunks superior in make to any others in Wilmington, and at prices ten to twenty per cent. below smaller dealers. He keeps a large Trunk Wareroom filled with new styles Trunks and Bags, outside of his Store on Market Street.

Unhesitatingly, we recommend our readers to patronize BALDWIN for articles in his line. You will get what you bargain for, and at a fair price. All articles are as represented. Such is our experience, and we cheerfully give it *pro bono publico.*

Sept. 20th, 1860 4-7t

MRS. M. E. PRICE

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, that she is now prepared to execute all orders for making DRESSES, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c., at short notice. She respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

☞Residence on Dock, between 7th and 8th streets.

Sept. 18th, 1860. 11-tf

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "*PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-eowly.

From the Troy Budget.

John Quincy Adams.

It is in that famous poem, the Siege of Corinth, where Byron records that—

"There was an old man whose *hairs were white,*
But his veteran arm was full of might."

The famous lines descriptive of this old man have been often quoted as applicable to that intellectual giant of the earlier days of the Republic—John Quincy Adams. Had the hero of Byron's poem lived in these days there would have been no necessity of his recording the fact that "his hairs were white,"—for, like most of the old men of the present day, he would undoubtedly have used HEINSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, which would have restored his hair to all the pristine beauty and natural color of youth.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Aug. 21. 207—1m-daw.

Mr. Allen's Appointments.

W. A. ALLEN, the Democratic Elector, will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places. He will speak in

Elizabethtown, Bladen county, the	2d of October.
Fayetteville, Cumberland county,	4th do.
Whiteville, Columbus county,	9th do.
Wilmington, New Hanover county,	11th do.
Smithville, Brunswick county,	13th do.
Kenansville, Duplin county,	16th do.
Summerville, Harnett county,	23rd do.
Rockingham, Richmond county,	25th do.
Lumberton, Robeson county,	27th do.
Clinton, Sampson county,	30th do.

MARRIED.

On Stump Sound, on Thursday evening, 13th of September, 1860, by J. W. Hardison, Esq., Mr. EZEKIEL L. EADENS, to Miss CYRENNA HOBBS, daughter of James Hobbs, all of Onslow.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 13th inst., by James Alderman, Esq., Mr. JOHN HEDGEMAN to Miss EMELINE ANDERSON.

On the 6th inst., by James G. Branch, Mr. JESSE E. WESTBROOK, of Jones County, to Miss HESTER E., daughter of H. Kornegay, Sr., Esq., of Duplin County.

DIED.

In this county, on the 8th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. J. H. Alderman, in the 28th year of her age.

In Whiteville, N. C., on Saturday afternoon, the 15th instant, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Col. Alfred Smith, a worthy and highly esteemed citizen of Columbus county.

Mrs. Smith leaves a husband and family of eight children, as well as a very large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. Mrs. Smith was well known, not only to the citizens of this, but to many of the adjoining counties, who will very much regret this disposition of Providence.

Having been personally acquainted with Mrs. Smith for a number of years, we feel authorized in saying, that in her we always found those elements so eminently characteristic of *the true lady,* and it may be truly said that she governed her house aright.

It is to be hoped that the family and friends may find consolation in *that hope* which gives rest to the weary; and though to them it has proven an irreparable loss, may to her result in endless gain. S.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed County Surveyor and Processioner of New Hanover county, respectfully offers his services to the people of the county.—All orders left at his residence, or addressed to him at Dogwood Grove, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

A. J. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 20, 1860. 4-2t

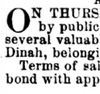
TEACHER WANTED.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE for District No. 8, Duplin county, wish to employ a competent male Teacher, to take charge of said School. Apply to

GEORGE SMITH, Ch'n.

Sept. 20, 1860. 4-3t

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.



THE SUBSCRIBER gives

notice, that he will, on the 17th inst., put on the Mail Line from Conwayboro' to Fair Bluff, a TWO-HORSE HACK, leaving Conwayboro' on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and Fair Bluff on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leaving each end of the route at 6 o'clock, A. M.

H. H. PORTER, Contractor.

Sept. 14, 1860. 4-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON THURSDAY the 4th day of October next, I will sell by public Auction, at Exchange Corner, in Wilmington, several valuable Slaves, to wit: Abram, Jacob, Maria and Dinah, belonging to the estate of Jacob F. Newkirk.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security.

A. F. NEWKIRK, Adm'r.

Sept. 13, 1860. 7-1t—4-2t

EXECUTORS SALE.

ON THURSDAY the 4th day of October next, we will sell at public Auction, at Exchange Corner, in Wilmington, the following Slaves: Menus and Mary, belonging to the estate of Timothy Newkirk.

Terms of sale six months credit, the purchaser to give bond with good security. JNO. D. POWERS, } Ex'rs.
H. F. MURPHY, }

Sept. 13, 1860. 7-1t—4-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, I will sell by public auction, at Exchange Corner in Wilmington, several valuable slaves, to wit: Lucy and child, James and Bob, belonging to the estate of Joseph Newkirk; and Nelly and Amanda belonging to the estate of Henry Newkirk.

Terms of sale, six months credit, purchaser to give bond with good security. JOHN D. POWERS, Adm'r.

Sept. 13, 1860. 7-1t—4-2t

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY.

DANIEL A. SMITH, South side Princess street, between Front and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C., Manufacturer of every variety of *MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, LOUNGES, CUSHIONS, &c.,* keeps on hand *COMFORTS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, FEATHERS, CURLED HAIR, and UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,* all of which he will sell on as liberal terms as can be found elsewhere. Upholstering, in all its branches, strictly attended to.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS furnished to order, on short notice. Orders left at the Furniture Store of O. L. FILLYAW will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 15, 1860.—9&4-3m.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.

DR. A. J. SHRIVER, late of Baltimore, having permanently settled in Wilmington, and associated with Dr. B. F. ARRINGTON, to take charge of and practice Mechanical Dentistry, exclusively, respectfully tenders his services to the public and solicits patronage, and in so doing promises to give entire satisfaction to every patron, with any style of Artificial Dentures that may be desired.

The Hard Rubber or Vulcanite work, which under many circumstances is for various reasons far preferable to every other variety now in use, will be put up from a single Tooth to an entire set in the most perfect manner, and on such terms as shall be agreeable to all parties.

Extensive practical experience in Mechanical Dentistry for the past ten years is deemed sufficient to justify a promise of satisfactory success in every operation.

In the event of a failure to give perfect satisfaction no compensation for services will be required.

☞Prices reduced, and shall be regulated so as to meet the wants and necessities of all who may desire Artificial Teeth.

Persons troubled with defection plate work who may wish to exchange for the Vulcanite or any other style can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

September 13th, 1860. 7&4-tf

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
(AT THEIR OLD STAND,)

S. E. CORNER MARKET & 2D STREETS,

DESIRE to inform their old customers, and the public generally, that their NEW STOCK of FALL & WINTER GOODS is now being received, to which they invite your attention, being larger than usual, and our facilities for receiving additional supplies being greater than heretofore, they hope to be able to supply the wants of their friends.—They call your attention to the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

In this branch may be found, besides numerous other articles, Alpaccas, DeLaines, Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Canton and Wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Stripes and Plaids, Negro and Bed Blankets, Bed and Mattress Tickings, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our assortment of these articles is better than heretofore, the quality good and prices low: Men's Calf, Kip and Water Proof Boots; Ladies' Congress Gaiters, Morocco Boots and Buskins; Ladies' Kid and Enameled Boots; Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Morocco, Kid & Leather Boots; Men's Fine Calf, Scotch and Kip Brogans; Farmer's Brogans; a variety of Negro Men's, Boy's and Women's Brogans, Boy's Calf and Kip Brogans, &c., &c.

HATS AND CAPS.

A variety of Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps, Negro Wool Hats, by the case, dozen or singe one.

GROCERIES.

In our Grocery department may be found, Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffee; Crushed, Cut Loaf, Powdered, A and C Refined and Porto Rico Sugars; Syrup, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, N. C. Bacon, Codfish, Salmon, Herring and Mackerel; Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, Jellies, Preserves and Sardines; Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon and Mustard; Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff; Adamantine, Tallow and Paraffine Candles; Candy and Raisins; Crackers, Salt, Alum, Salt Petre, Sulphur, Copperas, Sal Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Carb. Soda, Yeast Powder, Indigo, Camphor, Concentrated Ley, Soap Powder, and many other articles.

HARDWARE, &c.

Pocket and Table Cutlery, Axes, Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Nails, Coffee Mills, Well Buckets, and Wheels, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Kettles, Sauce Pans, Waffle Irons, Plough Lines, Manilla and Cotton Bed Cords, Shoe Thread, Bagging and Gilling Twine, &c., &c., &c.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c.

Brass and Iron Hoop Pails, Painted Pails, Cedar & Painted Tubs, Wash Boards, Grain and Nest Measures, Flour Pails, Brooms, Farmers', Market, Knife and Ladies Baskets, Matches, &c.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND TIN WARE.

A good assortment at low prices.

To the above, and numerous other articles, your attention is called, believing that we can make it to your advantage to purchase your goods of us. We are confident that we can sell goods as low, if not lower, than any other establishment will sell similar articles.

In conclusion, we take this occasion to return our thanks to our old friends, hoping in future to receive a continuance of their favors; promising that we shall endeavor at all times to give entire satisfaction, in all the business transactions that we may have with them.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

Sept. 17th, 1860.

THE VERY BEST.

AND THE LOWEST PRICED UMBRELLAS, Umbrellas are sold at 34 Market street.

Sept. 11. MYERS & MOORE.

NEW BOOKS.

BY ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, at
KELLEY'S BOOK STORE:

Political Text Book, by M. W. Cluskey;
Mill on the Floss, by Geo. Elliott;
The Rebel and the Rover, by Harry Hazel;
Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotts, by Geo. W. Reynolds;
Carnille, or the Camelia Lady, by Alex. Dumas;
Woods and Waters; or, The Saranacs and Rackets—by Alfred B. Street;
The Mother-in-Law, by Mrs. Southworth—her latest.

Sept. 18, 1860.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 25	@	1 80
New	2 00	@	2 10
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	24
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	15	@	16
St. Domingo	12½	@	13½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	0	@	10¼
strict mid'g	00	@	10¼
good mid'g	00	@	10¾
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	15	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	7 75
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	3 50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	8 00
Superfine	0 00	@	7 75
Fine	0 00	@	7 50
Cross	0 00	@	7 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and upwards, per ton,	60	00	
Super. Lime	@50	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	25	
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	70	@	75
Oats	47	@	48
Pease, Cow	75	@	80
Do. B. Eye	0 95	@	1 00
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	5	@	5¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	7½	@	9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 65	@	1 10
N. River	85	@	90
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	75 00	@	77 50
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	80	@	85
do. fm store	95	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fi'r Boards.	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge.	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	26
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	35	@	40
Gin	37	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple,	75	@	1 00
do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	1 84
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 30
Hard	0 00	@	1 15
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 10
do. in order,	0 00	@	2 25
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	2 00	@	3 00
do. No. 1,	1 25	@	1 75
do. No. 2,	1 10	@	1 15
do. No. 3,	1 00	@	1 05
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	37	@	38
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	0 00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	1 00
Irish, do.	00	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14½	@	15
Middlings,	00	@	13½
Shoulders,	12	@	12½
Hog round,	13½	@	13½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings,	13½	@	13½
Shoulders,	11½	@	11½
N. C. Lard,	15	@	15½
West'n do	14½	@	15
Butter,	20	@	27
Cheese,	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess,	21 50	@	22 00
Clear do	00 00	@	00 00
Butt	17 00	@	18 00
Beef, Mess,	15 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market,	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live,	15	@	30
do. dead,	00	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50	@	2 25
Mutton	1 50	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack. ground, cargo	1 00	@	1 05
do. fm store	15	@	20
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans,	8	@	9
Muscovado	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd,	10¾	@	12
C. Yellow	9¼	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	5 00	@	6 00
Common	2 75	@	3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g,	14 00	@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	11 00
Mill, prime,	8 00	@	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary,	5 00	@	7 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.		Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	@	35
Rosin do.	00	@	25
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	@	55
Flour do.	00	@	30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	@	12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	@	1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	@	7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	@	10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	@	10
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	@	10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00 @ 5 00	@	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	@	35
Rosin	00	@	30
Spirits Turpentine	00	@	55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	@	0
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	@	1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	@	7½
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	00	@	10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00 @ 5

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ The Associate Editor of the *Journal* visited Tarboro', on Monday of this week. The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Edgecombe County was in session, His Honor, Judge Heath, on the bench. There appeared to be no case of public importance before the Court. At one o'clock on Tuesday his Honor granted a recess, to give the people an opportunity of hearing Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., the Democratic elector for the 2d District. Mr. Rodman spoke for about two hours to a large and attentive audience, and his bold and conclusive arguments were such as to make a lasting impression upon the minds of his hearers. Mr. Rodman is doing yoeman's service in the support of Breckinridge and Lane and the National Democracy.

Some private business induced us, the Associate aforesaid, to extend our trip to Washington, Beaufort County, returning home by way of Newbern. The Cotton crop has evidently suffered some from the unfavorable weather at the beginning of the season, but the amount made this year will exceed that of last year, there having been a much larger area planted. The Corn crop all along, seemed to be very good indeed—never better.

If there were Douglas Democrats we did not see enough of them to count. They are few and far between. Breckinridge and Lane will get the full Democratic vote in the 2nd District, or else appearances are *very* deceitful.

☞ The young English Prince is finding "Jordan a hard road to travel." The Orangemen in Canada hate the Catholics more than they love their country. Their loyalty is subservient to their partizanship, and the memory of Dutch William, from whom the present Prince is *not* descended, seems to prevent their extending rational courtesy to a young gentleman of good moral character and fair social position, the next occupant of the British throne, (if he don't die before his mother.) We were going to say the next ruler of Great Britain, but everybody knows that the occupant of the British throne is a mere appanage of State. The aristocracy, landed or commercial, really govern the country.

This Orangeism, not very different in spirit from the Know Nothingism which swept over this country, and which, indeed, had its first inception among members of Orange Lodges, is a queer thing. It takes its name from William the Third of England, Prince of Orange, who married Mary the daughter of James the second of England. The acts of Parliament and other official transactions are quoted as in the reign of William and Mary. Macaulay puffs him up, but honest men in private life hardly see the highly generous qualities of a man who climbs to a throne by thrusting his own father-in-law out. He may have been a good enough sort of King—he could hardly be a worse one than the Stewart whom he supplanted,—but he was certainly a cold-blooded, small-hearted man.

Now, these Orangemen take their name from him.—*He* was a foreigner in England. The Protestants of the North of Ireland were comparatively foreigners there two hundred years ago, and they had to defend themselves against a native Celtic population, which outnumbered them ten to one, or nearly so. Without going into any of the merits of the cause, it is certain, and so admitted by all historians, that no more gallant stand was ever made by mortal men, than was made by the partizans of William of Orange, in the defence of Londonderry, Ireland. But that was nearly two hundred years ago. James and William have both gone to their account, and, although we do not pretend to be any better than our neighbors, we would rather take our own chances in another world, than we would that of either of the persons named. They were both bad men. Why should the descendants of Irishmen who fought two hundred years ago at Londonderry, keep up that feud now? Why keep it up in Canada? What has Canada to do with James Stewart or his son-in-law? Do men expect to get to heaven by hating each other? They will certainly be mistaken if that is their notion.

☞ The North Carolina Journal of Education, for September, was received by us this morning, from which we make the following extract as regards the next meeting of the State Educational Association:

THE MEETING OF THE STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—We promised, in the August number, that we would, at this time, give definite notice of the time and place of meeting; but on account of the sickness of one member of the Executive Committee, and the absence from the State of another, we have not been able to decide the matter fully We will say, however, that it is pretty well decided that the meeting will be held in the city of Wilmington; and that the time will be the evening of Tuesday, the 13th of November; unless we find that this time will conflict with some other important meeting. We find that during the latter part of October there will be meetings, every week, that would prevent many of our active members from attending and but few from the upper portions of the State would be willing to go to Wilmington earlier in the season. The 13th of November will, therefore, be the earliest suitable time, since the Presidential election will absorb the attention of all classes, during the week preceding that time.

Now, we are at a loss to understand what the Editor means as to the part of one sentence in the above, viz: "But few from the upper portions of the State would be willing to go to Wilmington earlier in the season." If he has allusion to the health of the town, we think that he is entirely mistaken. Wilmington is the largest seaport town in the State, has a larger population, and more vessels arriving from distant ports, notwithstanding which facts we venture to assert that the number of deaths per year is as small, (if not smaller) as in any section of the State, in comparison to the population. At present the health of Wilmington is better than we have ever known it.

JONES' WOODS.—This place, somewhere in the vicinity of New York, is generally connected in the public mind with the reception there given to Mr. John C. Heenan, the pugilist. On Wednesday last it was the scene of a barbecue, given in honor of Messrs. Douglas and Johnson. From all accounts it was rather a rough gathering at that barbecue. All sorts of people were there. An ox, a hog, a heifer, a sheep, two thousand loaves of bread and ten barrels of biscuits, with other trimmings, formed the staple upon which the multitude, numbering some twelve thousand, were to be fed. The crowd broke through the enclosure where the victuals were, and a scramble ensued—the victuals were dragged around and disappeared, no one knew how, and then Messrs. Douglas and Johnson made their appearance, and their speeches, both of them excessively bitter upon the supporters of Breckinridge and Lane. Mr. Douglas evidently opposes all union or co-operation between the different portions of the Democratic party.

☞ In the turmoil of a heated political contest, in which speculations looking to, or contemplating, or fearing, or anticipating a dissolution of our political confederacy are freely indulged in, we, wicked people of the world forget that the Rev. Dr. Cummings, of London, has been getting up a nice little dissolution and burning up of this old world of ours, the end of which he swears must come before eighteen-sixty-four. So what's the odds about the election if we are all to be burned up.—Why fight about cotton or naval stores? They're *bound* to burn. Why wrangle over politicians? most of *them* are bound to swinge too, and the best of it is that all this will come before *another* Presidential contest, which is consoling. We don't hear that anybody denounces the Dr. as a disunionist, although he goes for a "dissolution" compared with which Wm. L. Yancey's wildest dreams are tame.

The population of Chicago is now 81,541, an increase of 7,065 in the last five years.

Speeches of Messrs. Bragg and Venable.

We find in the Salisbury *Banner* reports of the speeches delivered at the Raleigh Mass Meeting, by Senator Bragg and Hon. A. W. Venable, which we copy in preference to writing out from our own notes, especially at this interval of time.

Hon. Thomas Bragg was next introduced to the meeting. He commenced by alluding to the late State election, when our defeat was predicted on the ground of our supposed divisions. It was said we were hopelessly split and that we were frightened out of our breeches. [Laughter.] This cry was always the same, but it turned out invariably that we have ended every campaign by whipping our opponents clear out of their breeches. [Laughter and applause.] Gov. Bragg recited the fable of the lion and the ass to illustrate this. Well we again hear the old braying of the ass we have heard for years. Again we are told that we are divided and split up, and are to be beaten. The Opposition think if they get us by the ears they have "*got*" us. Like the man who married two wives, in order that the first should be kept off him by the quarrels resulting from his marriage with the second, if they should succeed in beating us it will not be by their own strength but by the division in ours.

Gov. Bragg now alluded to Douglas and his assertion that he did not come to get the votes of the people. [Laughter.] What did he come for? It would seem that he got disappointed at Baltimore, and he comes here to chide you, [the people] and give the State to Bell. Do you, he asked, intend to be carried off by such means?—are you going to sacrifice your principles and your party at the behest of any man? You are called upon not to give the State to a democrat, or one calling himself a democrat, but to your hereditary foes. [Cries of "no we won't."]

Gov. Bragg said his purpose was to review the position taken by Judge Douglas in his speech at Raleigh, and he proceeded to dissect the inconsistencies of the Judge and the pretexts under which he asserted his consistency. We understand the speech of Gov. Bragg will be printed for general circulation, when the people will have an opportunity of seeing it. Having gone over the question of Squatter Sovereignty, Gov. Bragg took up the platform of the National Democracy led by Breckinridge and Lane, and read each of the three resolutions bearing upon the question, and asked if any man in the audience objects to one word of them. [See the platform in this issue.] On the question of intervention by Congress in the Territories, Judge Douglas had boldly asked if Congress had ever interfered? Gov. Bragg answered yes,—in the case of Texas, when Gen. Jackson boldly repealed a law taxing non-resident slaveowners higher than resident slaveowners, upon their slave property. Not only did he repeal the law but he made the offence of collecting such unequal tax highly penal, punishable by fine and imprisonment. [Cheers.]—Jackson, Gov. B. supposed, was a pretty good democrat. [Loud cheers.] To the charge that we were endeavoring to force slavery upon the people, Gov. B. said it was not true. All that was urged was a fair demand that the people of the State should have a fair protection from a set of squatters—two-thirds of whom may be unnaturalized foreigners, totally irresponsible. If to deny us this be squatter sovereignty, I for one, said he, stand up against it. And this is called disunion! He denied the purpose was to ask or establish a slave code—that we want to force slavery anywhere. It was a slander to say so. [Loud cheers.] The Dred Scott case was referred to, and in it was shown that in the opinion of the Court we had the right under the Constitution to carry slaves to the common territories. Judge Douglas, however, says, "well, that may be; but when you get them there you cannot hold them there.—They are to be there subject to the "local law"—[a voice—"Higher law."] Yes, higher law. [Laughter.] Now, continued Gov. B., if the Constitution permits me to take my property into the territories, surely the Constitution will override all local law in enabling me to hold my property there. [Cheers.] Gov. B. admitted that technically the direct question involved in this discussion did not go up to the Supreme Court, but every lawyer and every man of common sense knows that the principle which covers the whole case was decided, and Douglas should have admitted it like a man, and then we never would have had any trouble in the Democratic party. [Loud cheers.] Gov. B. read extracts from the Dred Scott case to show what the court had decided.

After an examination of this, Gov. B. went on to show a palpable breach of faith in Douglas, and read extracts from his speeches, &c., to prove it. It was shown that down to 1854 and 1856 the doctrine of Douglas was that the people of the territories could not legislate so as to exclude slavery from their limits prior to their formation of a State constitution. This was what they all understood and held. But Douglas, after the decision of the Supreme Court, which was by common consent a final settlement, asserted, in the teeth of that decision, that the power of the people in this matter was perfect.

Gov. Bragg alluded next to the outcry against Yancey by men but a short time in the party, and who have been a little everywhere against it; whilst he, Gov. B., and his friends around him, were regarded with suspicion. I, he said, first voted for Gen. Jackson, and have never wavered since, nor am I now going to depart from that course to please Judge Douglas or any one else. [Loud and continued cheering.] They who differ with me may go their own ways, "but for me and my people we will serve the Lord." [Renewed cheers.] Gov. Bragg contrasted the conduct of Douglas with that of Gen. Cass—the father and advocate of Squatter Sovereignty. He, with Douglas and the rest, agreed to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court and when that decision was given, General Cass at once said he was mistaken in the matter and abandoned the doctrine. [Cheers.] Douglas, on the contrary, still holds on in opposition to the Supreme Court Judges, the unanimous voice of his party, and of nine-tenths of the people of the country. Gov. B. said the majority platform upon which Breckinridge stands is substantially the same as that passed by the United States Senate, known as the Davis resolutions, and one of those resolutions on the territorial question was adopted at our own late State Convention, in March last. At Charleston, the North Carolina delegation voted for it as a unit, amongst them Mr. Dick—[laughter and cheers]—and if that resolution be disunion, then was Mr. Dick seen voting disunion at Charleston.—[Great cheering.] Then Fitzpatrick also voted for this disunion resolution, and forthwith he is put upon the ticket with Douglas as Vice President, [continued laughter,] and Fitzpatrick declined to run, simply because Douglas was not nominated by a two-thirds vote. The fact was, this cry of disunion was a miserable humbug, and any man who will allow himself to be fooled out of his vote by such a cry deserves to be fooled and cheated out of his vote for the balance of his life. The resolutions of Senator Davis were voted for in the Senate by Crittenden and Kennedy, all the Bell men there, and by every Democratic Senator except Douglas and Pugh, and now they talk of disunion. [Cheers.] If a disruption should come Douglas alone is responsible for it. [Prolonged cheers.] He [Douglas] had declared that the *purpose* of all the men who left the Convention was to defeat him and elect Lincoln. For what? Gov. B. declared that the Breckinridge man did not live North or South who would accept office under Lincoln. [Tremendous cheering.] He was sorry he could not say that of Douglas' friends. [Cheers, laughter and groans.] Gov. Bragg cited the course of Douglas for some time past towards his party, in running "anti-Lecompton Democrats" against the regular nominees of the party, and, where successful, these anti-Lecompton friends of Douglas quickly went over, horse, foot and dragoons, to the Black Republicans. [Great cheering.] The Black Republicans had rewarded Douglas' right hand man, Forney, for his services, with the clerkship of the House, and *he* is now at work against the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. [Cheers.]

"Whose record then is this?—who is "impregnable?"—how stands the matter truly? Gov. B. next alluded to the fusion at the North between the Douglas and Bell men, and their persistent course in ruling Breckinridge out, and also to the proclamation of hostility to Breckinridge men by the chairman of the Douglas Executive Committee. He called attention also to the disposition of the Douglas faction here at home to prefer Bell to Breckinridge. He asked the true democracy if they intended to permit themselves to be sold by the Douglas and Bell men? [Cries of "no, no."] He appealed to them—even to those of them who preferred Judge Douglas, to prevent such a result. He ventured to say that in two years hence many of those who are now engaged in this movement will be found in the arms of the Opposition. Beware of them, he said. What then is your duty? Rally to the old democratic standard. "The Constitution and the Equality of the States; these are symbols of everlasting Union. Let these be the rallying cry of the people!"

Hon. A. W. Venable next took the stand. The introductory remarks of Mr. Venable were most eloquent and beautiful. He referred to the scenes of to-day—the South—her people—identified in interest and affection, kneeling around the same altar, worshipping one God. Sooner than see this beautiful land laid waste—sooner than see emancipation, he would see his country a grave. [Sensation.] We cannot follow Mr. Venable through his speech, as our space is nearly exhausted. He spoke of Jackson, and said his "force bill" was federal; but when Jackson saw he was wrong, he had the honesty to abandon it, and that bill contained the very doctrine preached by Mr. Douglas the other day on the capitol steps at Raleigh. Talk of disunionists, he said, while we see a dozen Northern States who have nullified the fugitive slave law in set terms—a law denounced by a Massachusetts orator as "statutory crime" to administer! Who talked disunion in reference to those States? In viewing the question, or rather the *cry* of disunion, Mr. Venable instanced the conduct of Virginia in the late Harper's Ferry raid—showing the conservative course pursued by her in all those scenes; in the treatment of the South Carolina commission, &c. He asked if there were any submissionists present, and he proceeded to take a view of the great question of the constitutional rights of the States.—He then referred to Douglas and his nomination. He spoke of the *two* delegates from this State who remained in at Baltimore. He was not going to blame them, but *he* would have left with those who came out. No matter, *they* stayed in, and they voted for Douglas, and then they voted for Fitzpatrick who had voted for the protection of slavery, &c. He, Mr. Venable, would vote for Douglas to defeat Lincoln—"a dirty low flung abolitionist;" and "Hamlin was no better." [Cheers and laughter.] But there was no difference between the doctrine of Douglas and that of Lincoln—except that one was a little slower than the other. Douglas' was like that of the Quaker who would not drown the man, but would keep his head under water so that he could not get his breath. [Laughter.] Mr. Venable ridiculed Bell in a merciless manner and he ridiculed the Know-Nothing press for their sensitiveness on Douglas' wrongs. If it were not for the heads of their papers, you would not be able to discover they had such a candidate as Bell.—[Laughter.]

He then pitched into Douglas for stumping the State.—He spoke of "Nat. Macon" having been elected whilst in the ranks of the army, and of his superior officers insisting that he should serve the people who had honored him.—Mr. Venable eulogised Breckinridge and Lane with whom he was on terms of great familiarity and then indignantly rebuked those who dare to breathe the cry of disunion against them. He was severe on those who objected to Gen. Lane because it was said he could not speak good English. Well he did not care a straw whether the General spelt constitution with a K. or a C., all he knew was that he could speak good sense, and that was more than many a fool could do who speaks 'good English.' [Loud laughter and cheers.] In conclusion, he said he was for the Union as long as possible, with honor; "but when North Carolina says go, I will be with her." [Renewed cheers.] A departure from State rights was the first step towards disunion. He believed in a glorious victory in November. He had nothing to say of Wake county, she must heal her own ills, one thing was very certain, the opposition would be soundly beaten in Granville. [Cheers.]

From the Winston Sentinel.

Democratic District Convention.

Nomination of J. M. Clement, Esq., of Davie, for the Electorship.—Speeches from Ex-Gov. Reid and Hon. A. M. Scales.

Pursuant to notice our Democratic fellow-citizens of the Sixth Congressional District assembled at the Court House, in Winston, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating an Elector to take his place upon the National Democratic Ticket of this State, in the place of Dr. Thos. W. Keen, resigned.

The Convention was called to order at two o'clock, P. M., by Col. J. A. Waugh, there being a large number of delegates and citizens present.

On motion of Col. Waugh, James C. Norman, Esq., of Surry, was called to the Chair.

Mr. Norman upon taking the position assigned to him, made a few brief and appropriate remarks in which he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and announced the object of the Convention. He alluded in feeling terms to the recent unhappy division in the ranks of the Democratic party, but declared his intention to perform his duty and his whole duty; to stand by the time-honored principles of the party and avoid all abstract questions and side issues; if he conquered, he wished to conquer upon principle; if he fell, he intended to fall upon principle.

When the Chairman resumed his seat, Hon. A. M. Scales moved that Messrs. S. G. Hall and Geo. W. Sites be appointed Secretaries.

On motion of A. J. Boyd, Esq., of Rockingham, it was resolved that all Democrats present, in regular standing, be considered and declared delegates to the Convention.

On motion of Col. Jesse A. Waugh, of Forsyth, the Secretaries were requested to call the roll of the counties composing the Sixth District, in order to ascertain how many of them were represented, and by whom.

Upon calling the roll, delegates from the following counties answered:

Ashe—John Masten, Col. J. A. Waugh, proxies.

Stokes—Joseph Blackwell, Joseph Fulp.

Davidson—J. H. Thompson, S. A. Mock, Wm. Thomas.

Yadkin—R. M. Jenkins.

Forsyth—Phillip Barrow, Joseph Masten, A. M. Gamble, Dr. J. Q. A. Beasley, C. Hanser, A. J. Stafford, S. G. Hall, G. W. Sites, Jesse A. Waugh, John Masten, J. Robbard, J. M. Stafford, William Barrow, N. T. Fetter, P. Hines, S. Alspaugh, W. E. Swaim, John H. Hester, John Watson, C. Ziglar, C. B. Ogburn, and many others.

Surry—J. C. Norman, E. T. Thompson.

Rockingham—Hon. David S. Reid, Hon. A. M. Scales, Sam'l F. Adams, A. J. Boyd, Wm. Bennett.

On motion of Col. J. W. Alspaugh, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to prepare the business of the Convention.

The Chair appointed J. W. Alspaugh, of Forsyth; A. J. Boyd, of Rockingham; R. M. Jenkins, of Yadkin; Joseph Blackwell, of Stokes, and S. A. Mock, of Davidson.

When the Committee retired, Col. Jesse A. Waugh arose and called upon Hon. David S. Reid to address the Convention.

Gov. Reid arose amidst great applause, and declared the pleasure it gave him to contribute his mite towards the support of Democratic principles. He was present not as the advocate of any particular individual or political clique, but had come with an honest heart to advocate the great principles upon which the welfare of the country and the Union depends. He went only where his principles led the way; for them he would battle, and with them fall, if fall he must. He defended himself as a Union-loving man and as a Democrat, and said he had never dealt a hand or turned a trick that he did not count the game for the Democratic party. He confessed that the country was now in the midst of a great political excitement and exhorted all true lovers of the Union to beware how they were led away by factious politicians and demagogues. A fearful responsibility rested upon the masses of the people and it was for them to decide whether the Constitution—that sacred instrument, the ligament which binds the Union together, should be rent asunder by bold fanaticism on the one hand or intrigue on the other. The Democracy was striving for equal rights and nothing more; equal rights with the Northern States in the protection of life, liberty and property in the territories belonging to the common country. There was a powerful organization at the North opposed to the domestic institutions of the South, and that organization was determined if possible to prevent the South from enjoying the same privileges that they themselves claim in the territories, and it is against that organization that the Democracy, standing by the Constitution and holding fast to the principles it has ever professed, is now arrayed.

Gov. Reid expressed his firm determination to stand by the gallant leaders of the National Democracy, Breckinridge and Lane, and why? Because the Charleston Convention met with a predetermination on the part of the Douglas men to force their favorite upon the Democratic party when they knew that his recent course in connection with the Kansas matters had rendered him odious to the South, odious to that portion of our country which elects Democratic Presidents. He was in favor of Breckinridge and Lane because they were the choice of every delegate from North Carolina to the National Convention save one only. He was in favor of Breckinridge and Lane because the Democratic press—the mouth piece of the Democratic masses—was united in their favor, with the exception of one little concern at Newbern, and he could not tell whether it professed to be Democratic or not. He was in favor of Breckinridge and Lane because he knew those statesmen were the choice of nineteen-twentieths of the Democratic masses of North Carolina.

Mr. Dick plumes himself upon adhering to the Democratic doctrine of acquiesence in the wishes of the majority, but Mr. Dick has not done so. The majority of the delegates from North Carolina to the National Convention have declared in favor of Breckinridge and Lane. Mr. Dick refuses to acquiesce, and demands the unconditional surrender of their preferences to his own. It would look strange for nineteen delegates to yield to the wishes of one. It would look strange for every Democratic paper in the State to haul down their flag and hoist that of Douglas at Mr. Dick's behest. It would look strange for nineteen-twentieths of the Democratic voters in North Carolina to give up Breckinridge because one-twentieth prefer Mr. Douglas. It looks strange that a vast majority should yield to a petty minority. This is part of the creed preached by Robert P. Dick, but it is not the creed of Democracy.

The Douglas men have appropriated the old Whig cry of disunion. Disunion is the beginning and end of all their arguments. This cry of "wolf, wolf" has become so trite, well known and appreciated by the masses, that it is a little strange if the Democracy should lose votes by it. Gov. Reid knew Yancey seventeen years ago, and he was as much of a disunionist then as he is now. The Douglas men knew all about Mr. Yancey four years ago, when that gentleman was as busy in supporting Mr. Buchanan as he now is in advocating the election of Mr. Breckinridge. Why did they not quit the Democratic party then? Why did they not shout "disunion" and leave us when John C. Calhoun, R. Barnwell Rhett, W. L. Yancey, and other promiuent fire-eateas, were supporting the Democracy in the South? Out upon the cry of disunion! It is but a flimsy pretext to divert the popular mind from their own defection and designs.

The Douglas men call the regular Democracy the "Bolters!" Bolters, forsooth! and who have they selected as one of their ambassadors to tell us, who have never dodged a regular nomination, that we are "bolters!" Duncan K. McRae, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of this State in 1858 against John W. Ellis, the regular Democratic nominee. Having bolted from the Democracy to Know-Nothingism, and then bolted from Know-Nothingism to Douglasism, he is presumed to know something about the operation, and therefore he is commissioned to inform us that we are "bolters!"

Gov. Reid took his seat with Stephen A. Douglas in the House of Representatives in 1843. He was in the Senate when the Lecompton Bill was passed. Up to that time Mr. Douglas had stood by the Democratic party and defended its principles, but upon that Democratic measure *he* "bolted," and ever since has been endeavoring to rule or ruin the Democratic party.

Douglas made a speech some months ago, in the Senate of the United States which took him two entire days to deliver, and in which he endeavored to prove that he stood by the Cincinnati platform. Perhaps he does, but he only stands by it as it is interpreted by himself, and his interpretation is not only antagonistic to the interests of the South but is totally different from the construction put upon it by its framers. Mr. Douglas has therefore "bolted" the Cincinnati platform as it is legitimately construed, and repudiates the Constitution and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Douglas men have "bolted" the Democratic party, for since the time of their leader's defection there has not an election taken place in any State were a Douglas party existed but what the latter has aided in crushing the Democracy.

There is a great principle involved in the coming election, and it is a principle that must be sustained. It is the South that elects Democratic Presidents, if one is ever elected at all, and it is the South that must remain steadfast to its political faith and elect one now. Never be bothered by attempts to put us off the track by striving to prove or disprove Judge Douglas' consistency.—The Constitution of the United States, by which we stand, is a better platform than any of Judge Douglas'. Gov. Reid said he did not mean the Constitution as it had been taken by the friends of Mr. Bell, without interpretation, and leaving it open for any construction that contending factions may choose to put upon it; but the Constitution as it had been expounded by the great statesmen of the past and present, whose interpretation has been acknowledged as correct by the Democratic party.

The Bell men know very well that their candidate stands no chance for success, and their only hope is to divide and distract the Democracy. It is for this reason they are now cheering Mr. Douglas and abusing Mr. Breckinridge. It is for this reason their presses teem with articles vindicating Mr. Douglas and heaping upon our own candidate all that is vile. It is for this reason their leaders are now hand in glove with the Douglas leaders. But let it be remembered that this division is not for a Democrat, but for an opponent. The Bell men are now sowing that they may reap a successful harvest for themselves. *They* are the ones who hope to gain the benefit, not the friends of Mr. Douglas. If Mr. Douglas could by any manner or means be made the candidate of the Democratic party to-morrow, there would be at once a wondrous change in the tone of the Opposition. Their batteries would be directed against Mr. Douglas with ten times the vigor they are now directed against Mr. Breckinridge, and why? Because the record of the former is not pure, and they would have solid grounds upon which to base their charges and assaults. Mr. Breckinridge is the nominee, however.

But to return to the Douglas men. Ah! what a great blunder the Democratic party committed in not nominating the same John C. Breckinridge they nominated four years ago. If it had only nominated the same Breckinridge we would have had the Presidency nicely.—Well, he is the same man, and those very men who now denounce him as a disunionist, who abuse him worse than ever the Van Burens, the Pierces or the Buchanans were abused, and who have set up Stephen Arnold Douglas in their political temple as their political god—these very men were going about four years ago and begging you to vote for him. They now say we go for party blindly; it is untrue, we go for principle.

All the talk about the secessionists of the South is sheer humbug. James Buchanan beat Fremont in 1856 and it was by the kicking up of the fire-eaters in the South. It was only necessary to allude to the great State of Pennsylvania in support of the assertion. The State election had taken place a month or so prior to the Presidential election and gave a majority of but a few hundred for the Democratic ticket. The people at once saw that by a determined effort the State could be carried for Buchanan. The merchants at Philadelphia became alarmed at the movements in the South; they saw their trade in imminent danger, and there is no argument that will convince a Northern man so quickly as the one which touches his pocket. So the merchants and large manufacturers either voted the Democratic ticket or permitted the election to go by default, and the result was that Buchanan became the President.

Gov. Reid beseeched all the true Southern men to be careful how they avowed sentiments whose tendencies were to impugn the courage of the South and degrade her in the eyes of the North. The abolition leaders, taking their cue from the Opposition press of the South, say to their tools, "Go ahead, the South is not going to dissolve the Union." Ah! the North is not a nation of fools; they consult their own interests; each man looks out for number one, and if they can only be impressed with the idea that the South will secede if trampled upon and her rights ignored, they will yield to our just demands.

The Douglas men probably forget that they assisted in the adoption of the State platform in which it unanimously declared that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature had a right to impair the rights of slaveholders in the Territories. No doubt all this will be repudiated by them.

Mr. Douglas may be a Napoleon, but his Waterloo is not far off. Had he remained steadfast to the principles of the Democratic party he might have been President, but he flew the track, he "jumped off," and no jumping he can do in the future will serve to re-establish him in the hearts of his countrymen on the same firm basis he once could boast.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas are both champions of principles which are anti-Democratic and do not suit the South. Mr. Breckinridge defends a principle which is purely Democratic and to which the South ever has and ever will cling so long as she has a true son living within her borders. Mr. Douglas is opposed to Congressional intervention and we are opposed to all other kinds of Intervention. Mr. Lincoln declares that Congress has power to interfere for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. Mr. Douglas declares that Congress cannot interfere, but that a Territoral Legislature may interfere. By his creed, the creature has superior powers to those of the creator. Mr. Breckinridge declares that nothing can interfere with Slavery in the Territories, Congress, Territorial Legislature or anything or anybody else.

In conclusion Gov. Reid invoked every man to examine into the subject for himself, and go for the true doctrine. Be not blinded by party or personal prejudices. Support the man who will carry out the principles of nineteen twentieths of the Democratic masses in the entire South, and those men are Breckinridge and Lane. Frown down all disorganizers; let them not influence you with specious arguments and pleas, but cling to the banner unfurled by the old time Democracy and which is floating proudly in every State from Maine to California. Fight the good fight even as you have fought it before, and if you must fall, fall with your principles gloriously.

The Governor's remarks, which are imperfectly given above, were frequently interrupted by applause, and when he resumed his seat he was loudly cheered.

The committee of five appointed to prepare the business of the Convention had by this time returned and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we stand by the Federal Constitution with an unflinching determination to preserve the Union according to its provisions, and that we regard it as infinitely superior to all party creeds and political platforms.

Resolved, That the preservation of the Union depends upon the maintenance of the integrity of the Federal Constitution, and that we have no faith in the profession of any party that proposes to preserve the Union at the sacrifice of the Constitution, and the rights of the States.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the action of the majority of the North-Carolina delegation and of the members of the late National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, which nominated John C. Breckinridge, for the Presidency, and Joseph Lane for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That in John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane of Oregon, we recognize statesmen of approved patriotism, and Democrats of broad conservative and national sentiments, and we hereby pledge to them a hearty support.

Resolved, That we entirely approve the platform of the National Democratic Convention embodying as it does principles not only national in themselves, but which have been emphatically affirmed and endorsed by the Democratic masses in this State.

Resolved, That the attempt to fasten upon the National Democracy the purpose of forwarding a scheme of disunion, but is but a trick of designing politicians, and an infamous slander intended only to divert the attention of the people from their own departure from national principles.

Resolved, That the principle avowed by the Supreme Court of the United State, and unanimously endorsed by our late State Convention, that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature possesses the power to annul or impair the rights of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same, while the Territorial condition remains, meets our cordial approval as the true construction of the Contitution of the United States.

Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas is ignoring the principle expounded by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, by which he was pledged to abide, has not only proved false to his promises, but by his persistent advocacy of a law higher than the Constitution, as interpreted by that august tribunal, has caused the unhappy divisions which now distract the Democratic party and the country.

Resolved, That we recommend J. M. Clement, Esq., of Davie, as a gentleman of tried integrity and ability, as our first choice to the full position of Elector for President and Vice President in the Sixth Congressional District.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention appoint an Executive Committee of five members with power to fill vacancies and appoint assistant electors.

On motion of Jas. Masten, Esq., and seconded by a delegate from Rockingham, the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Hon. A. M. Scales of Rockingham, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to inform Mr. Clement of his nomination.

The following gentlemen were appointed:

Hon. D. S. Reid, Hon. A. M. Scales, Jesse A. Waugh, J. W. Alspaugh, and J. H. Thompson.

Hon. A. M. Scales now being called for, arose and delivered a chaste and impressive address, in which he defended the candidates of the Democratic party from the slanders which had been remorselessly hurled against them by the combined forces of the Opposition. He regretted as deeply as man could regret that a division had taken place in the hitherto unbroken ranks of the Democracy. He regretted that that division had been caused by one whom he had esteemed as a Democrat, a patriot and a Statesman, and whom he was now compelled to forsake, because that one had forsaken the principles of the South, of the Constitution, of Democratic principles, and proved recreant to all the bright hopes which had been built upon him. Mr. Scales had not forsaken Mr. Douglas as a man, nor was he supporting Mr. Breckinridge as a man, but was battling for principle. He was determined to exert all his humble endeavors to protect the Constitution from the assaults of reckless political schemers, and keep it inviolate. This government was formed to protect property, and Congress was created by the Sovereign States, with power to maintain the government. Congress has the control of the common Territories under the Constitution, and can call Territorial Legislatures into existence, but cannot clothe those Legislatures with powers which it does not itself possess. Congress has no power to establish or prohibit slavery anywhere, and a Territoral Legislature has no power that is denied to Congress.

Mr. Scales read an extract from Mr. Douglas' Freeport speech in which the latter gentleman emphatically declared that a Territorial Legislature had powers superior to those of Congress; Mr. S. demanded of the Douglas leaders if such a position was in accordance with the Constitution and the rights of the sovereign States, each one of which had an equal interest in the common Territories.

The speaker was very severe upon Mr. Douglas for deserting the old party land marks, and for now fraternizing with the Opposition party which is the hereditary foe of Democracy. He reminded his auditors how the Opposition press South condemned Mr. Douglas when he first broached his Squatter Sovereignty doctrine.—With what a wild burst of indignation was his heresy received throughout every Southern State, and now these very Opposition presses and leaders are declaring for Bell first and Douglas next.

Mr. Scales here alluded to the fact that because we are contending for our rights we are called disunionists. If it was disunion to demand that Southern men should be acknowledged the equals of Northern men, then he was a disunionist. If it was disunion to demand that Southern property should be protected as well as Northern property, then he was a disunionist. If it was disunion to love the soil that gave him birth, then he was a disunionist. If it was disunion to stand by the home of his childhood and defend it from the malignant slanders of fanatics and madmen, then he was a disunionist. If it was disunion to stand up for the altars and firesides of his own sunny Southern land, then he was a disunionist. If it was disunion to cherish and defend all that was just, sacred and holy, then he was a disunionist,—and only then.

Mr. Scales asked the object of the Douglas men in endeavoring to get up a ticket in North Carolina, when they knew full well that Mr. Douglas could not possibly be elected. Was it to give the electoral vote of the State to John Bell? If not, he beseeched them to pause before they engaged in a course which could only be suicidal. If so, let them come out boldly and say so like honorable foes, and he would be prepared to meet them with honorable weapons. The present was no time for besitancy. Principles were at stake, and those who were not for us were against us.

The speaker closed with an earnest appeal to those who loved the Union better than faction, principles better than men, to rally around the only constitutional banner now floating; to flock to the support of the tried and trusty patriots who upheld it; and to give their influence, one and all, to Breckinridge and Lane, and to them only.

The speech of Mr. Scales was forcible and replete with eloquence throughout. At its conclusion he was enthusiastically applauded by the delegates and spectators who thronged the Court room.

Col. Jos. Masten moved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Winston *Sentinel*, and that the other Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to copy. Agreed to.

The Chairman appointed as Executive Committee the following gentlemen: Joseph Masten, Dr. J. Q. A. Beasley, J. A. Waugh, Phillip Barrow, A. J. Stafford.

Mr. A. J. Boyd, of Rockingham, moved that the customary thanks be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries of the occasion, after which the Convention adjourned. J. C. NORMAN, Chairman.

S. G. HALL, GEO. W. SITES, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

Farming on Rocky Point and Spring Garden.

ROCKY POINT, Sept. 17th, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have read in your paper a recent article on the farms of Rocky Point and Spring Garden, by a correspondent signing himself "C." Allow me to correct an error of his, in not mentioning the names of leading farmers in these sections. He ought to have mentioned the names of Messrs. Joel Hines and George I. Moore, as fine farmers, whose crops are hard to beat. He also forgot to mention the names of Messrs. Samuel Berry, William Herring, and Hinton E. Carr and others, whose farms will compare with those of any farmers in the county, as well as those of Messrs. Hines and Moore aforesaid. All the above named gentlemen are hard to be surpassed in raising crops, as will be seen by an inspection of their farms. They reside on Rocky Point and Spring Garden, and are doing much to advance the great cause of agriculture.

And while I am writing, permit me to say that the name, and allusions thereto, of the medical gentleman in the article of your correspondent, "C," was written and published without the knowledge or consent of the said gentleman.—He expressed himself when he first saw it, and uniformly since, as pointedly opposed to such a use of his name. He has higher aspirations—tries to make a better use of his time—than in efforts to get his name in the papers. Others may be fond of such notoriety and popularity; but, for himself, he is honestly laboring to build up a reputation on a more enduring basis than that of newspaper puffs.

S. S. S.

From the Constitution.

Douglas and Pugh.

At Norfolk, Va., and at Raleigh, N. C., Mr. Douglas proclaimed the federal doctrine of the "*power of the General Government to coerce a sovereign State.*" In the official proceedings of the 5th day's session of the Charleston Convention appears an elaborate speech from Senator Pugh, of Ohio, in which the doctrine contained in the subjoined extract is enunciated. Can Mr. Douglas procure the services of his confidential friend, holding as he does such doctrines, to co-operate with him in giving aid and comfort to Lincoln to *subjugate the South?*

"I agree that no court, supreme or inferior, *has any right* to bind any State in the last resort. I believe the Federal Government to be founded upon mutual compact between the States, and as the *States* entered into that compact *of their own sovereign will*, so it *belongs to each of them*, as the arbiter of its own destiny, *to decide when the compact has been broken, and the mode and measure of redress.*"

We *heard* Mr. Pugh make these remarks, and remember distinctly a gentleman sitting near us calling our attention to them. The doctrine avowed by Mr. Pugh accords poorly with the recent menaces of Mr. Douglas. Mr